

NEW EMPEROR CHOSEN BY EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Startling Events Likely to Accompany Her Avowed Change of Policy.

YOUNG RULER GUARDED.

Still Kept a Close Prisoner in a Corner of the Island Palace.

MARINES PROTECT OUR LEGATION

An Attack on Foreigners Feared in the Revolution That Threatens to Break Out at Any Moment.

PEKIN. Jan. 30.—The Chinese here say the Dowager Empress has decided upon a policy regarding the successor to the throne. It is added that at a meeting of her relatives, recently held, she selected the successor of the present Emperor, but his identity is not divulged. All reports, however, agree that a change at the palace is impending.

The Emperor is still strictly guarded in the southwest corner of the island palace. The drawbridge connecting the island with the shore is drawn up at night and every morning the ice around the island is broken, in order to prevent unauthorized persons from approaching it.

Finally, it is asserted that the Dowager Empress now practically ignores the Grand Council of State and the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Chinese Foreign Office.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Navy Department learned today that eighteen United States marines were guarding the United States Legation in Peking, and that twenty-seven marines were guarding the United States Consulate and American missionary interests in Tien-Tsin.

While the department has no definite information on the subject, it supposes that these detachments were landed from the Boston. It was supposed at the time the Boston went to Tientsin at the mouth of the Pei-Ho River, on which Peking is situated, that marines would be sent there.

Authority has been granted to Admiral Dewey to direct the captain of the Boston to send his marine detachment to Peking and other places if the Admiral believed it wise to do so. At that time, more than a month ago, there was a danger of a revolutionary outbreak in Peking, and this



The Dowager Empress, Who Rules China.

Government, like the British, German and others, was apprehensive of an attack on foreigners.

The Boston remained at the mouth of the Pei-Ho until several weeks ago and then returned to Manila. The gunboat Petrel, which had proceeded on the Pei-Ho to Tientsin, was withdrawn also. Admiral Dewey has never notified the department that

United States marines were left in Peking, and the information that the department received today came in a roundabout, unofficial way.

A telegram of inquiry was sent to Admiral Dewey. The marines will not be withdrawn unless all danger of an insurrection among the Chinese has passed away.

WHOLE COURT TO HEAR APPEALS NOW

Chamber of Deputies Reorganizes the Final Tribunal.

DREYFUS CASE THE CAUSE.

Quesnay de Beaupaire's Charges Impel the Government to Action.

EVERYTHING TO BE PUBLISHED.

The Premier Promises to Submit to the Chamber All the Documents in the Case—A Lively Debate.

PARIS. Jan. 30.—The Chamber of Deputies today, by a vote of 246 to 189, adopted the

Government's proposal to submit a bill providing that cases of trial revision shall be brought before the united sections of the Court of Cassation instead of separate sections.

The report of M. Mazan, first President of the Court of Cassation, on the charges of M. Quesnay de Beaupaire, the former President of the Civil Section of that body, will be read to the committee of the chamber.

The Minister of Justice, M. Lohet, introduced the bill and asked that it be sent to a committee. It was read amid profound silence.

The preamble of the measure, declaring that the bill was one of necessity for peace and to restore calm in the country, was greeted with applause from the Centre and members from the Extreme Left.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, said he did not wish the Chamber to vote in the dark. He was desirous that full light be thrown on the subject and, therefore, the Government would submit to the committee the complete documents in the case.

All Documents to Be Published.

The Premier replied that the committee would have full power to ask for the publication of the documents and the Government would not object. If the Chamber voted the bill, all the documents referring to the inquiry would have to be submitted to all the members of the Court of Cassation. He added: "This matter can be thrashed out later and the Government will then be willing to reply to all questions."

M. Faure, nationalist member for the First Division of Algeria, demanded that the bill be sent to a special committee, thereby preventing the Criminal Court, whose impartiality is suspected, of taking part in the final decision on the revision. These remarks caused an uproar in the Chamber.

The Chamber then rejected, by a vote of 246 to 189, M. Faure's demand and adopted the Government's proposal to submit the bill to the committee entrusted with such matters.

M. Quesnay de Beaupaire, the former President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, in an article in the Echo de Paris today urges the members of the Chamber of Deputies not to be satisfied with reading the letter of M. Mazan, first President of the Court of Cassation, on the subject of M. de Beaupaire's charges, but to insist upon reading the evidence in the case. He asserts that M. Mazan received testimony rendering certain members of the Criminal Court liable to penalties and adds that he is convinced the doubts will not allow the inquiry to be stifled. But, he continues, if they refuse to act, he will do so himself by inducing the witnesses to allow him to publish their evidence.

The Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, has authorized Major Gaudelatte, of the Republican Guard, to challenge M. Urbain Gobier, author of "The Army Against the Nation," which caused a great outcry owing to its severe condemnation of militarism, and which led to a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on account of an article which is considered insulting to Major Gaudelatte.

BRAVE ANDREE'S FATE AN ICE-BOUND SECRET.

All the Arctic Passages Sealed Up and Hope Abandoned.

A SEALER'S ODD YARN.

The Harold Haarsager Comes Across a Queer Bundle on the Icelandic Floes.

ITALY'S NEXT EXPEDITION.

Prince Louis of Savoy Will Make the Attempt Next Summer to Reach the Pole from Spitzbergen.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

STOCKHOLM. Jan. 30.—Winter has so certainly

sent down all of the passages to the Arctic ice that all hope of finding Professor Andree and his companions has been abandoned.

A few weeks ago a tempest blew down the balloon shed on Dane's Island, from where the start was made. This now lies a picturesque mass of dismembered timber, curiously suggestive of the fate of the expedition itself.

The Swedish papers contain yet another story of the probable fate that has befallen Andree's expedition. Professor Nathorst has been visited by a sailor who was a member of the crew of the "Antares" during her voyage late last summer. This sailor, who is described as a perfectly trustworthy man, gives the following details of a statement made to him personally by the captain of a Norwegian sailing vessel, the Harold Haarsager, engaged in seal catching in the pack ice between Iceland and Greenland:

"Fourteen days before the summer solstice of 1888 our vessel entered the ice between Iceland and Greenland, in 66 deg. 30 sec. N. latitude and 28 deg. longitude west of Greenwich. We there came across seals, and all the boats were put out to catch them. One boat, with a crew of five men, rowed past a mass of ice upon which a heap somewhat resembling twigs or a bundle of steel wires was plainly to be seen. Unfortunately, no further attention could then be paid to the unwelcome object, as a fog arose and the men feared that they



Andree, Who Started for the North Pole in a Balloon.

might not be able to regain their ship. Hence they rowed quickly back to the Haarsager.

"When the captain heard the report of these men, he remained riding at anchor several hours, in the hope that the fog would lift. As the fog still continued and the ice was beginning to drive, the captain ordered the vessel to be steered in the direction indicated by the five men, so that, possibly, he might come across the 'twigs' of drift ice in question. But the fog was persistent, and the vessel was compelled to make its way out of the ice without having cleared up the matter. The sailors now express their great regret that they did not at the time pay more attention to the object, and they excuse themselves by the fact that at the time they had not the slightest thought of Andree's balloon, and that they were occupied with the thought of regaining their vessel. The ob-

ject thus seen may be something left behind by the Fram."

Although little hope remains that the mystery of the balloon will ever be cleared up, it is a fact that Prince Louis of Savoy, Duke of the Abruzzi, has gone to Christiania to personally superintend preparations for his expedition to the North Pole. He expects to sail next summer for the island of Spitzbergen, whence he will proceed to Franz Josef Land, where the expedition will pass next winter. In the following spring—in fact, about February, 1899—he expects to push on and reach the North Pole in March of that year.

This expedition is to cost Prince Louis about \$250,000. King Humbert, who is very partial to his nephew, the Prince, has himself subscribed the greater portion of this sum. As a collateral search this Italian prince hopes to find evidence that will tell of Andree's fate.

CONSERVATIVES TO HOLD COMMONS.

Government's Only Reverse in the Late Elections Was in Sir H. Naylor Leyland.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

LONDON. Jan. 30.—Parliament opened on February 7.

During the recess nine elections have been held to fill vacancies created in the House of Commons by death, resignation, succession to the peerage or appointment to office. In the House of Lords there will also be numerous changes.

In the Commons Sir H. Naylor Leyland, Radical, will take the seat formerly held by Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, now Viceroy of India, who is a Conservative. This is the only instance where a Conservative is displaced on the entire list.

The balance of parties in the popular chamber has, therefore, been but slightly disturbed by the contests since the prorogation. The Government's only reverse, the one mentioned above, was at Southport, which has only been held by the Conservatives because of the exceptional popularity of Lord Curzon and his American wife.

The composition of the House of Commons will, therefore, work out for this session about as follows:

Supporting the Government.

Conservatives..... 350
Liberal Unionists..... 65
Total..... 415

The Opposition.

Radicals..... 182
Anti-Parliamentaries..... 11
Parnellites..... 11
Speaker..... 1
Total..... 205

Ministerial majority..... 140

A glance at these figures shows that the Salisbury ministry is quite safe, no matter what combinations are effected among the various sections of the House of Commons. As a rule the Parnellites vote with the Ministers, but in the almost innumerable event of the Liberal Unionists going into the camp of the Radicals and the Irish Nationalists, the Conservatives would still have a majority of ten.

Five new peers are entitled to take their seats in the Upper House. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, is one of them. The others are Sir Philip Currie, late Ambassador at Constantinople; Sir Henry Hawkins, who, after twenty years' services as one of Her Majesty's Judges, has just been created Lord of the Exchequer; Sir Joseph Balfour, who for twenty-six years represented Herefordshire in the House of Commons, and Mr. Robert Gordon, who has also been a member of the lower chamber.

In addition to these newly-created peers there come several others by succession. During the interregnum death has removed the Earl of Mansfield, the Duke of Northumberland, Viscount Lismore, Lord Napier, Lord Helyar, Lord Newton, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Lathom, Earl Ponsonby, the Earl of Winchelsea and Lord Vernon, as well as the Lord Chamberlain, Sir Arthur Ellis, formerly Secretary to the Prince of Wales, is the new Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords.

Lord Salisbury will give the usual Queen's Speech during the night before the day for the opening of Parliament. On the same evening, at another place, Mr. Arthur Balfour, as Government leader of the House of Commons, will entertain the Speaker, Mr. Glyn, and the two younger members of the House, who have been selected as the mover and seconder of the Queen's address. There will also be dinners at which leaders of the Opposition will be the guests of honor. Lord Kimberley will give one and Lord Tweedmouth probably another.

CUBAN TROOPS TO GUARD THE ISLAND.

American Soldiers Likely to Leave Before the Fever Season.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 30.—Secretary Alger

has advised by the Medical Department to keep no American troops in Cuba during the summer.

It is likely a large part of the American forces now in Cuba will be withdrawn, and native troops utilized to the greatest possible number.

Colonel G. R. Greenleaf, late of General Miles' staff, has been ordered to Cuba to make a thorough inspection of the old Spanish hospitals, which are in a wretched condition. The situation at present is such that it will be necessary to open the army hospitals to the inhabitants and American civil employees.

Colonel Greenleaf will be absent about a month, but will make weekly reports of his progress.

WANTS TO VACCINATE EVERY ONE IN HAVANA. Chief Surgeon Asks General Lee to Issue an Order to That Effect, as Smallpox is Increasing.

Havana, Jan. 30.—Chief Surgeon Maus, of the Seventh Army Corps, has asked General Fitzhugh Lee, its commander, to make the vaccination of every one in the Province of Havana compulsory.

One hundred and sixty-one cases of smallpox have been reported.

FOUND \$100,000 IN A PARIS SEWER.

An Honest Employee Gave Up the Fortune at the Nearest Police Station.

Paris, Jan. 30.—A descender into the Paris drains, named Oslas, made a Monte Cristo sort of discovery last night in the big sewer under the Rue Marie Stuart, not far from the Central Markets. He had just gone down below to do some sweeping and was working on the side path of the drain when he saw a large packet lying close to the wall.

He opened it and found inside a heap of railway and other securities, which he immediately took to the nearest police commissary. The bonds and obligations found are worth \$100,000, and Oslas was compensated on his honesty. It is supposed that the securities were either lost by a bank messenger or were dropped into the drain by a pursued thief, who had resolved to do away with all evidence of his guilt.

Held for Stealing \$4,000 Worth of Diamonds. Dresden, Jan. 30.—A man named Reif has been arrested here on a charge of stealing diamonds worth \$4,000. He claims that he was formerly a newspaper man of New York, from which city he is said to have eloped with a young lady.

Reif is not known in New York journalistic circles.

Gunboats Bound for Porto Rico. St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Jan. 30.—The United States gunboats Annapolis and Vicksburg arrived here on Saturday from St. Croix. They will sail for Porto Rico on Wednesday.

THE 3 OR 7 TIME RATE is becoming popular with "Want" advertisers, who not only save money by using the special rate, but find the results much more satisfactory.

ROYALTY THREATENS THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Will Withdraw Deposits if Death Duties Are Collected on Elizabeth of Austria's Fortune.

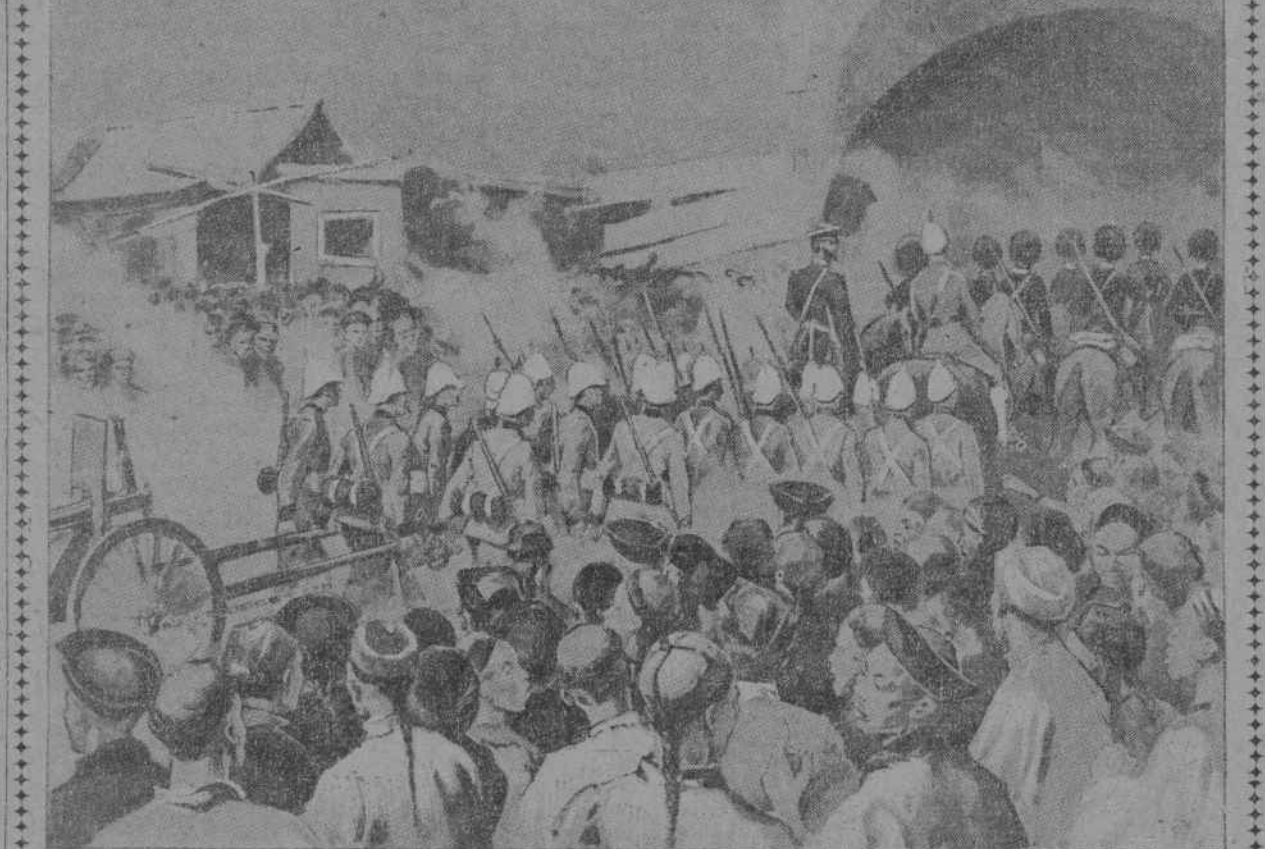
(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Vienna, Jan. 30.—A dispute has arisen between the British Government and the executors of the estate of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, whose private fortune of \$1,600,000 is deposited in the Bank of England.

The British Government has prohibited its withdrawal until the regular duties are paid.

On the other hand, it is contended that the Empress, as a foreign sovereign, is exempt from such taxation. The quar is quoted by the Vienna press as stating that such action will deprive the bank of its best clients, including the King and Queen of Italy, the Queen of Spain, the Czar Nicholas and other monarchs, who will refuse to subject their fortunes to such exorbitant taxation.

The Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, has authorized Major Gaudelatte, of the Republican Guard, to challenge M. Urbain Gobier, author of "The Army Against the Nation," which caused a great outcry owing to its severe condemnation of militarism, and which led to a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on account of an article which is considered insulting to Major Gaudelatte.



Entry of Foreign Troops into Peking.

The British and Russian governments sent detachments of troops to guard their legations some time ago. This sketch, made by a British officer, shows the excitement their appearance caused. The United States troops have just entered.

ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL IN GREAT DANGER.

More Landslides Have Occurred Near It and It Is Threatened with Destruction.

Rome, Jan. 30.—There has been a recurrence of the landslides at Airolo, in the Alps, and the St. Gothard Tunnel is threatened with destruction.

A vigilance committee has been appointed and the force of railroad employees doubled to give warning of landslides. Prevention is impossible.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT AROUSES THE SULTAN.

Cairo, Jan. 30.—The Diplomatic Journal says the Sultan is about to protest to the powers against the British protectorate in Egypt.

He will reassert Turkish suzerainty over the land of the Pharaohs.

Only Negotiating About the Nile. Paris, Jan. 30.—The Figaro today declares that the negotiations between the British and French Governments do not concern, as supposed, Newfoundland and the force of railroad employees doubled to give warning of landslides. Prevention is impossible.

MANY CASES OF SMALLPOX REPORTED IN PORTO RICO.

On the Increase at Ponce, Where There Are Now 150 Sick—Vaccination Is Made Compulsory.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 30.—Smallpox is increasing at Ponce, where 150 cases are under treatment. The military government will immediately inaugurate compulsory vaccination. Chief Surgeon Holt says there is no occasion for special alarm, as the conditions are not unusual. Reports from other points in the island tell of only scattered cases.

Hohenlohe Will Not Resign. Berlin, Jan. 30.—The North German Gazette today again denies the rumors that Prince Hohenlohe contemplates resigning the Imperial Chancellery.

Hawaiian Islands. Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Australia, via California and the Union Pacific Railroad. For through rates of fare, steamer accommodations, etc., apply to the General Eastern Agent, 225 Broadway, New York City.

POPE WILL KNOCK ON ST. PETER'S DOOR.

Imposing Ceremonials at Rome Will Usher in the Year 1900.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

ROME. Jan. 30.—The celebration

of a universal jubilee for 1900 has been decreed by the Pope to mark the coming of the sacred year.

Great plans are being made for a wonderful ceremony in the Vatican, to begin on Christmas Day of 1899. On that day a stately procession will leave the Vatican and march to the vestibule of St. Peter's Church.

There the procession will pause, and the Pope, descending from the Sedes Gestatoria, will strike the sacred door of the basilica thrice with a hammer.

The door will open to the knocks and the procession will enter the church with the Pope at its head, holding a cross in his right hand and a candle in his left.

From Christmas Day until New Year's Day the door will remain open.

The Vatican authorities are preparing a program to make the celebration the grandest religious ceremony of the century.

BARONET LOST IN THE KLONDIKE. Wandered Off Alone, and His Wife Is Now Administering His Estate.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.—In the Probate Court Justice Barnes granted the application of Lady Curtis to administer on the estate of her husband upon presumption of his death.

Sir Arthur Curtis, Baronet, started for the Klondike from Vancouver in June, last year, with a party of prospectors and miners. When last heard from they were in camp on the Mud River, in June. Curtis, who had acted as cook, took offense, according to the report received here, at a remark made by some one of the party, to the effect that the Mud River had gotten into the porridge. There was a quarrel, after which Curtis disappeared in the forest.

One Pocock, who was the leader of the party, made an affidavit as to the affair, which has been sent to the family of the Baronet.

Pocock says he believes the Baronet to be dead, as he went into the bush, alone, without food or weapons, and as there are no inhabitants in that region, either savage or civilized, within fifty miles of the place where he disappeared. Pocock adds that a search was made for him some time afterward, but that no trace of him could be found. If not eaten by wild animals, it is more than probable that he perished either from cold or hunger.

Justice Barnes has granted the order applied for by Lady Curtis's attorneys. The estate is valued at \$80,000.

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BALFOUR A TRUE BRITISH PROPHET.

He Predicted the Present Entente Three Years Ago.

LONDON. Jan. 30.—Arthur James Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury

and leader of the Ministerialists in the House of Commons, delivered his annual address this evening to his constituents at Manchester. After speaking of the "intrinsic difficulty which confronts nations and in understanding Great Britain's aims," he continued as follows:

"But there is surely no great country which by community of language, religion, blood, origin and even institutions is well fitted to understand us, and a country which we should be well fitted to understand. Need I say that the country to which I refer is the United States? Some foreign critics, cynical by profession and training, hold the view that the friendship now happily subsisting between the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic is but the growth of the moment, and depends upon a transitory community of interests. They hold that if British trade should feel injured by some inconvenient tariff, the sentiments so generally felt at this moment in Great Britain toward America would vanish like the leaves in Autumn. I believe the critics wrong. If our good relations really depended upon these fortuitous circumstances, while the latter might be the foundation of an alliance, they could not be the foundation of what is infinitely more important—the species of friendship which, in season and out of season, through good report or ill, is not to be shaken by mere personal circumstances."

"It was in this hall in 1896 that I first spoke of the relations between the United States and England—in those dark days of the Venezuelan controversy, when public feeling in America had been aroused by the wholly unfounded suspicion that we had designs of empire in South America, and when, by a natural reaction, we felt that our brethren on the other side of the water had neither judged nor treated us with knowledge and fairness. I then expressed my firm faith that the time would come when all speaking the English language and sharing the Anglo-Saxon civilization would be united with a sympathy which no mere political divergence could permanently disturb. The three years that have elapsed have wrought a marvellous change in the relations between the two countries, a change which I believe is not destined to be reversed, a change which has brought back these two great communities to their normal relations, disturbed as those relations were in the breasts of those who were so unkindly to us."

"And if I am right, and that common sympathy be implanted deep in the breasts of those who are so unkindly to us, there can be no greater guarantee for future peace, freedom, progress and civilization, not only of this or that nation, but of the human race."

PENNY NEWSPAPER FOR CATHOLICS. Will Be Published Simultaneously in Paris and London and Called the New Era.

Paris, Jan. 30.—A novel adventure in the world of journalism is projected by certain representative English and American Roman Catholics in Paris. It is an "international record," a review which is to be published weekly in Paris and London. The paper will be called the New Era, and will be sold for a penny.

It will represent a liberal type of Roman Catholic thought and will devote special attention to social questions as well as literary topics. The capital is understood to be American, but the editorial direction will be English, and the general tone cosmopolitan.

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